

STATE OF MISSOURI)
)
COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS)

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS
STATE OF MISSOURI**

ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER, INC.,
individually and on behalf of all others
similarly-situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

NOMAX, INC.,
and
JOHN DOES 1-10,

Defendants.

Cause No. 15SL-CC00433

Division 2

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE OF DISCOVERY ISSUED TO
DEFENDANT NOMAX, INC.**

The undersigned certifies that Plaintiff's First Set of Interrogatories to Defendant, Plaintiff's First Request for Admissions Directed to Defendant and Plaintiff's First Request for Production of Documents Directed to Defendant were served on the Defendant, Nomax Inc, by St. Louis County Sheriff on the 25th day of February, 2015.

/s/ Max G. Margulis

Max G. Margulis, #24325
MARGULIS LAW GROUP
28 Old Belle Monte Rd.
Chesterfield, MO 63017
P: (636) 536-7022 - Residential
F: (636) 536-6652 - Residential
E-Mail: MaxMargulis@MargulisLaw.com

EXHIBIT

A

tabber



IN THE 21ST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

221-5
Sandy Reed
Return SB 3/11

FILED

FEB 26 2015

JOAN M. GILMER
CIRCUIT CLERK, ST LOUIS COUNTY

**SHERIFF FEE
PAID**

(Date File Stamp)

Judge or Division: MAURA B MCSHANE	Case Number: 15SL-CC00433
Plaintiff/Petitioner: ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER, INC.	Plaintiff's/Petitioner's Attorney/Address MAX GEORGE MARGULIS 28 OLD BELLE MONTE ROAD CHESTERFIELD, MO 63017
vs. Defendant/Respondent: NOMAX, INC.	Court Address: ST LOUIS COUNTY COURT BUILDING 7900 CARONDELET AVE CLAYTON, MO 63105
Nature of Suit: CC Injunction	

Summons in Civil Case

The State of Missouri to: NOMAX, INC.

Alias:

9735 GREEN PARK INDUSTRIAL DR.
ST. LOUIS, MO 63123

SERVE CHARLES L VOELLINGER

COURT SEAL OF



ST. LOUIS COUNTY

28 RAEP 1 B
You are summoned to appear before this court and to file your pleading to the petition, a copy of which is attached, and to serve a copy of your pleading upon the attorney for Plaintiff/Petitioner at the above address all within 30 days after receiving this summons, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to file your pleading, judgment by default may be taken against you for the relief demanded in the petition.

SPECIAL NEEDS: If you have special needs addressed by the Americans With Disabilities Act, please notify the Office of the Circuit Clerk at 314-615-8029, FAX 314-615-8739 or TTY at 314-615-4567, at least three business days in advance of the court proceeding.

09-FEB-2015

Date

Further Information:
TLC

Sheriff's or Server's Return

Note to serving officer: Summons should be returned to the court within thirty days after the date of issue.

I certify that I have served the above summons by: (check one)

delivering a copy of the summons and a copy of the petition to the Defendant/Respondent.
 leaving a copy of the summons and a copy of the petition at the dwelling place or usual abode of the Defendant/Respondent with a person of the Defendant's/Respondent's family over the age of 15 years.
 (for service on a corporation) delivering a copy of the summons and a copy of the petition to

Sandy Reed (name) *RECEIVED 5/1* (title).

 other *Shane*

Served at *Shane* (address)
in *St. Louis* (County/City of St. Louis), MO, on *2-24-15* (date) at *9:30 AM* (time).

Printed Name of Sheriff or Server

Signature of Sheriff or Server

(Seal)

Must be sworn before a notary public if not served by an authorized officer:

Subscribed and sworn to before me on *2-24-15* (date):My commission expires: *2-24-15* Date *6-19-15* Notary Public**Sheriff's Fees, if applicable**Summons \$ *10.00*Non Est \$ *10.00*Sheriff's Deputy Salary \$ *10.00*Supplemental Surcharge \$ *10.00*Mileage \$ *10.00* (miles @ \$ *0.50* per mile)Total \$ *10.00*

A copy of the summons and a copy of the petition must be served on each Defendant/Respondent. For methods of service on all classes of suits, see Supreme Court Rule 54.

FEB 19 2015

600
2/23/15



IN THE 21ST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

Judge or Division: MAURA B MCSHANE	Case Number: 15SL-CC00433
Plaintiff/Petitioner: ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER, INC.	Plaintiff's/Petitioner's Attorney/Address MAX GEORGE MARGULIS 28 OLD BELLE MONTE ROAD CHESTERFIELD, MO 63017
vs.	Court Address: ST LOUIS COUNTY COURT BUILDING 7900 CARONDELET AVE CLAYTON, MO 63105
Defendant/Respondent: NOMAX, INC.	
Nature of Suit: CC Injunction	

SHERIFF FEE
PAID

(Date File Stamp)

Summons in Civil Case

The State of Missouri to: NOMAX, INC.

Alias:

9735 GREEN PARK INDUSTRIAL DR.
ST. LOUIS, MO 63123

SERVE CHARLES L VOELLINGER



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SPECIAL NEEDS: If you have special needs addressed by the Americans With Disabilities Act, please notify the Office of the Circuit Clerk at 314-615-8029, FAX 314-615-8739 or TTY at 314-615-4567, at least three business days in advance of the court proceeding.

09-FEB-2015

Date

Further Information:
TLC


Clerk

Sheriff's or Server's Return

Note to serving officer: Summons should be returned to the court within thirty days after the date of issue.

I certify that I have served the above summons by: (check one)

delivering a copy of the summons and a copy of the petition to the Defendant/Respondent.
 leaving a copy of the summons and a copy of the petition at the dwelling place or usual abode of the Defendant/Respondent with _____ a person of the Defendant's/Respondent's family over the age of 15 years.
 (for service on a corporation) delivering a copy of the summons and a copy of the petition to _____

(name) _____ (title) _____

other _____

Served at _____ (address)

in _____ (County/City of St. Louis), MO, on _____ (date) at _____ (time).

Printed Name of Sheriff or Server

Signature of Sheriff or Server

Must be sworn before a notary public if not served by an authorized officer:

(Seal)

Subscribed and sworn to before me on _____ (date).

My commission expires: _____

Date

Notary Public

Sheriff's Fees, if applicable

Summons \$ _____

Non Est \$ _____

Sheriff's Deputy Salary

Supplemental Surcharge \$ 10.00

Mileage \$ _____ (_____ miles @ \$. _____ per mile)

Total \$ _____

A copy of the summons and a copy of the petition must be served on **each** Defendant/Respondent. For methods of service on all classes of suits, see Supreme Court Rule 54.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

Twenty First Judicial Circuit

NOTICE OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SERVICES

Purpose of Notice

As a party to a lawsuit in this court, you have the right to have a judge or jury decide your case. However, most lawsuits are settled by the parties before a trial takes place. This is often true even when the parties initially believe that settlement is not possible. A settlement reduces the expense and inconvenience of litigation. It also eliminates any uncertainty about the results of a trial.

Alternative dispute resolution services and procedures are available that may help the parties settle their lawsuit faster and at less cost. Often such services are most effective in reducing costs if used early in the course of a lawsuit. Your attorney can aid you in deciding whether and when such services would be helpful in your case.

Your Rights and Obligations in Court Are Not Affected By This Notice

You may decide to use an alternative dispute resolution procedure if the other parties to your case agree to do so. In some circumstances, a judge of this court may refer your case to an alternative dispute resolution procedure described below. These procedures are not a substitute for the services of a lawyer and consultation with a lawyer is recommended. Because you are a party to a lawsuit, you have obligations and deadlines which must be followed whether you use an alternative dispute resolution procedure or not. **IF YOU HAVE BEEN SERVED WITH A PETITION, YOU MUST FILE A RESPONSE ON TIME TO AVOID THE RISK OF DEFAULT JUDGMENT, WHETHER OR NOT YOU CHOOSE TO PURSUE AN ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCEDURE.**

Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedures

There are several procedures designed to help parties settle lawsuits. Most of these procedures involve the services of a neutral third party, often referred to as the "neutral," who is trained in dispute resolution and is not partial to any party. The services are provided by individuals and organizations who may charge a fee for this help. Some of the recognized alternative dispute resolutions procedures are:

(1) Advisory Arbitration: A procedure in which a neutral person or persons (typically one person or a panel of three persons) hears both sides and decides the case. The arbitrator's decision is not binding and simply serves to guide the parties in trying to settle their lawsuit. An arbitration is typically less formal than a trial, is usually shorter, and may be conducted in a private setting at a time mutually agreeable to the parties. The parties, by agreement, may select the arbitrator(s) and determine the rules under which the arbitration will be conducted.

(2) Mediation: A process in which a neutral third party facilitates communication between the parties to promote settlement. An effective mediator may offer solutions that have not been considered by the parties or their lawyers. A mediator may not impose his or her own judgment on the issues for that of the parties.

CCADM73

(3) Early Neutral Evaluation (“ENE”): A process designed to bring the parties to the litigation and their counsel together in the early pretrial period to present case summaries before and receive a non-binding assessment from an experienced neutral evaluator. The objective is to promote early and meaningful communication concerning disputes, enabling parties to plan their cases effectively and assess realistically the relative strengths and weaknesses of their positions. While this confidential environment provides an opportunity to negotiate a resolution, immediate settlement is not the primary purpose of this process.

(4) Mini-Trial: A process in which each party and their counsel present their case before a selected representative for each party and a neutral third party, to define the issues and develop a basis for realistic settlement negotiations. The neutral third party may issue an advisory opinion regarding the merits of the case. The advisory opinion is not binding.

(5) Summary Jury Trial: A summary jury trial is a non binding, informal settlement process in which jurors hear abbreviated case presentations. A judge or neutral presides over the hearing, but there are no witnesses and the rules of evidence are relaxed. After the “trial”, the jurors retire to deliberate and then deliver an advisory verdict. The verdict then becomes the starting point for settlement negotiations among the parties.

Selecting an Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedure and a Neutral

If the parties agree to use an alternative dispute resolution procedure, they must decide what type of procedure to use and the identity of the neutral. As a public service, the St. Louis County Circuit Clerk maintains a list of persons who are available to serve as neutrals. The list contains the names of individuals who have met qualifications established by the Missouri Supreme Court and have asked to be on the list. The Circuit Clerk also has Neutral Qualifications Forms on file. These forms have been submitted by the neutrals on the list and provide information on their background and expertise. They also indicate the types of alternative dispute resolution services each neutral provides.

A copy of the list may be obtained by request in person and in writing to: Circuit Clerk, Office of Dispute Resolution Services, 7900 Carondelet Avenue, 5th Floor, Clayton, Missouri 63105. The Neutral Qualifications Forms will also be made available for inspection upon request to the Circuit Clerk.

The List and Neutral Qualification Forms are provided only as a convenience to the parties in selecting a neutral. The court cannot advise you on legal matters and can only provide you with the List and Forms. You should ask your lawyer for further information.

CCADM73

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CASE INFORMATION

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DATE: 2/6/15
COURT LOCATION: St Louis County - Circuit Court
CASE TYPE: EC - Injunction
CASE STYLE: ST. LOUIS HEART CNTR V NOMAX, INC & JOHN DOES 1-10

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PARTY INFORMATION

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PARTY TYPE: PLT - Plaintiff
EIN:
ORGANIZATION: ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER, INC.
E-MAIL:
PHONE:
ADDRESS:
28 OLD BELLE MONTE RD
CHESTERFIELD, MO 63017
FILER: 24325 - MAX GEORGE MARGULIS

PARTY TYPE: DFT - Defendant
EIN:
ORGANIZATION: NOMAX, INC.
E-MAIL:
PHONE:
ADDRESS:
9735 GREEN PARK INDUSTRIAL DR.
ST. LOUIS, MO 63123

PARTY TYPE: DFT - Defendant
EIN:
ORGANIZATION: JOHN DOES 1-10
E-MAIL:
PHONE:
ADDRESS:
UNKNOWN
UNKNOWN, MO 63017

=====

SUBMITTER INFORMATION

=====

SUBMITTED BY: 24325 - Max George Margulis
PHONE: (636) 536-7022
E-MAIL: maxmargulis@margulislaw.com
ADDRESS:
28 OLD BELLE MONTE RD.
CHESTERFIELD, MO 63017

Filing fee of \$102 plus service by St. Louis County Sheriff of \$36 for a total of \$138.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS
STATE OF MISSOURIST. LOUIS HEART CENTER, INC., individually and
on behalf of all others similarly-situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

NOMAX, INC.,
and
JOHN DOES 1-10,

Defendants.

Cause No. _____

Division

MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION¹

COMES NOW Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through its undersigned counsel, and for its Motion for Class Certification, states

1. This cause should be certified as a class because all of the necessary elements of Rule 52.08 are met.

1. Recent developments in class action practice make necessary the filing of this motion with the petition. Defendants in class litigation have resorted to making individual settlement offers to named plaintiffs before a class action is certified in an attempt to "pick-off" the putative class representative and thereby derail the class action litigation. Most courts have rejected these pick-off attempts and have held that the filing of a motion for class certification with the initial petition or within a number of days after service of any settlement offer to a named plaintiff staves off offers of judgment to the named plaintiff. Any settlement offer made after the filing of the motion for class certification must be made on a class-wide basis. *See Alpern v. UtiliCorp United*, 84 F.3d 1525 (8th Cir. 1996); *Weiss v. Regal Collections*, 385 F. 3d 337, 344 n. 12 (3d Cir. 2004); *see Jancik v. Cavalry Portfolio Servs.*, 2007 WL 1994026, at *2-3 (D. Minn. July 3, 2007) *Harris v. Messerli & Kramer, P.A.*, 2008 WL 508923, at *2-3 (D. Minn. Jan. 2, 2008) (same); *Johnson v. U.S. Bank Nat'l Assn.*, 276 F.R.D. 330, 333-335 (D. Minn. 2011) (same). *See also Lucero v. Bureau of Collection Recovery, Inc.*, 639 F.3d 1239, 1249 (10th Cir. 2011); *Mey v. Monitronics Int'l, Inc.*, 2012 WL 983766, at * 4-5 (N.D. W.Va. Mar. 22, 2012); *Hrivnak v. NCO Portfolio Mgmt., Inc.*, 723 F.Supp.2d 1020, 1029 (N.D. Ohio 2010); *McDowall v. Cogan*, 216 F.R.D. 46, 48-50 (E.D. N.Y. 2003).

2.

2. Plaintiff requests that the Court certify a class, so the common claims of the Class members, based on a uniform legal theory and factual allegations applicable to all Class members, can be resolved on a class-wide basis.

3. Plaintiff proposes the following Class definition:

All persons who on or after four years prior to the filing of this action, were sent telephone facsimile messages of material advertising pharmaceutical products by or on behalf of Defendants.

4. Under Rule 52.08(a)(1), to bring a Class action, the Class must be "so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable." Rule 52.08(a)(1). Here, there are at least hundreds of persons who fall within the Class definition. Thus, the numerosity requirement of Rule 52.08(a)(1) is satisfied.

5. There are questions of law or fact common to the Class members.

6. The claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of this Class.

7. Plaintiff and its counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the Class.

8. Common issues of law or fact predominate over any individual issues, and a class action is the superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

9. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the class would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the party opposing the class.

10. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the class would create a risk of adjudications with respect to individual members of the class which would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the adjudications or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.

11. Plaintiff requests additional time to file its supporting Memorandum of Law after

the Court sets up an appropriate discovery schedule. Written discovery related to class certification issues is presently outstanding.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that this Court certify this case as a class action, grant statutory injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants from sending advertising materials via fax to members of the class, and further pray that the Court appoint Plaintiff as Class Representative, appoint Plaintiff's attorneys Class Counsel; that this Court allow Plaintiff additional time, for completion of discovery related to class certification issues, to file its Memorandum of Law in Support of this Motion; and for such other and further relief as the Court deems appropriate under the circumstances.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Max G. Margulis
Max G. Margulis, #24325
MARGULIS LAW GROUP
28 Old Belle Monte Rd.
Chesterfield, MO 63017
P: (636) 536-7022 – Residential
F: (636) 536-6652 – Residential
E-Mail: MaxMargulis@MargulisLaw.com

Of Counsel
Brian J. Wanca
ANDERSON + WANCA
3701 Algonquin Road, Suite 760
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008
P: (847) 368-1500

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was served on the Defendant Nomax, Inc. by the Sheriff of St. Louis County at the same time as the petition.

/s/ Max G. Margulis

STATE OF MISSOURI)
ST. LOUIS COUNTY)

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY
STATE OF MISSOURI**

ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER, INC., individually and
on behalf of all others similarly-situated,

Cause No. _____

Plaintiff,

Division

V.

NOMAX, INC.,

SHERIFF ST. LOUIS COUNTY

Serve: Charles L. Voellinger
9735 Green Park Industrial Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63123
St. Louis County

and

JOHN DOES 1-10,

HOLD SERVICE

Defendants.

CLASS ACTION PETITION

Plaintiff, ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER, INC. (“Plaintiff”), brings this action on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated, through its attorneys, and except as to those allegations pertaining to Plaintiff or its attorneys, which allegations are based upon personal knowledge, alleges the following upon information and belief against Defendants, NOMAX, INC., and JOHN DOES 1-10 (“Defendants”):

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This case challenges Defendants' practice of sending unsolicited facsimile advertisements.

2. The federal Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 USC § 227, prohibits a person or entity from sending or having an agent send fax advertisements without the recipient's prior express invitation or permission ("advertising faxes" or "unsolicited faxes") and without a proper opt out notice. The TCPA provides a private right of action and provides statutory damages of \$500 per violation.

3. Unsolicited faxes damage their recipients. An advertising fax recipient loses the use of its fax machine, paper, and ink toner. An unsolicited fax wastes the recipient's valuable time that would have been spent on something else. An advertising fax interrupts the recipient's privacy. Unsolicited faxes prevent fax machines from receiving authorized faxes, prevent their use for authorized outgoing faxes, cause undue wear and tear on the recipients' fax machines, and require additional labor to attempt to discern the source and purpose of the unsolicited message. An advertising fax consumes a portion of the limited capacity of the telecommunications infrastructure serving the victims of advertising faxing.

4. On behalf of itself and all others similarly situated, Plaintiff brings this case as a class action asserting claims against Defendants under the TCPA, the common law of conversion and Missouri consumer and fraud and deceptive business practices act Chapter 407.

5. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory damages for each violation of the TCPA.

JURISDICTION AND PARTIES

6. This court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants transacts business within this state, have made contracts within this state, and/or have committed tortious acts within this state and otherwise have sufficient minimum contacts with the State of Missouri.

7. Plaintiff ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER, INC., is a Missouri corporation with its principal place of business in Missouri.

8. On information and belief, Defendant, NOMAX, INC., is a corporation with its principal place of business in St. Louis County, Missouri.

9. Defendant, John Does 1-10 will be identified through discovery, but are not presently known.

RELEVANT FACTS

10. On or about the dates of February 16, 2011, December 5, 2011, June 1, 2012, February 2014 (2 faxes) and June or July 2014. Defendants sent 6 unsolicited facsimiles to Plaintiff in St. Louis County, Missouri. A true and correct copy of the facsimiles are attached as Exhibits A – F.

11. The transmissions sent to Plaintiff on or about February 16, 2011, December 5, 2011, June 1, 2012, February 2014 (2 faxes) and June or July 2014 constitutes material advertising the commercial availability of any property, goods or services.

12. On information and belief, Defendant has sent other facsimile transmissions of material advertising the commercial availability of property, goods, or services to many other persons as part of a plan to broadcast fax advertisements, of which Exhibits A – F are examples.

13. Defendants approved, authorized and participated in the scheme to broadcast fax advertisements by (a) directing a list to be purchased or assembled; (b) directing and supervising employees or third parties to send the faxes; (c) creating and approving the form of fax to be sent; and (d) determining the number and frequency of the facsimile transmissions.

14. Defendants created or made Exhibits A – F and other fax advertisements, which Defendants distributed to Plaintiff and the other members of the class.

15. Exhibits A – F and the other facsimile advertisements are a part of Defendants' work or operations to market Defendants' goods or services which were performed by Defendants and on behalf of Defendants.

16. Exhibits A – F and the other facsimile advertisements constitute material furnished in connection with Defendants' work or operations.

17. The transmission of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A – F, to Plaintiff did not contain a notice that informs the recipient of the ability and means to avoid future unsolicited advertisements.

18. The transmission of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A – F, to Plaintiff did not contain a notice that states that the recipient may make a request to the sender of the advertisement not to send any future advertisements to a telephone facsimile machine or machines and that failure to comply, within 30 days, with such a request meeting the requirements under paragraph 47 C.F.R. 64.1200(a)(3)(v) of this section is unlawful.

19. The transmission of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A – F, to Plaintiff did not contain a notice that complied with the provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(C) and/or 47 C.F.R. 64.1200(a)(3).

20. The transmission of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A – F, to Plaintiff was required to contain a notice that complied with the provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(C) and/or 47 C.F.R. 64.1200(a)(3).

21. On information and belief, Defendants sent multiple facsimile advertisements to Plaintiff and members of the proposed classes throughout the time period covered by the class definitions.

22. On information and belief, Defendants faxed the same and other facsimile advertisements to the members of the proposed classes in Missouri and throughout the United States without first obtaining the recipients' prior express permission or invitation.

23. There is no reasonable means for Plaintiff (or any other class member) to avoid receiving unlawful faxes. Fax machines are left on and ready to receive the urgent communications their owners desire to receive.

24. Defendants knew or should have known that: (a) facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A – F were advertisements; (b) Plaintiff and the other members of the class had not given their prior permission or invitation to receive facsimile advertisements; (c) No established business relationship existed with Plaintiff and the other members of the class; and (d) Defendants did not display a proper opt out notice.

25. Defendants engaged in the transmissions of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A – F believing such transmissions were legal based on Defendants' own understanding of the law and/or based on the representations of others on which Defendants reasonably relied.

26. Defendants did not intend to send transmissions of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A – F to any person where such transmission was not authorized by law or by the recipient, and to the extent that any transmissions of facsimile advertisement was sent to any person and such transmission was not authorized by law or by the recipient, such transmission was

made based on either Defendants' own understanding of the law and/or based on the representations of others on which Defendants reasonably relied.

27. Defendants failed to correctly determine the legal restrictions on the use of facsimile transmissions and the application of those restrictions to the transmission of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A – F both to others in general, and specifically to Plaintiff.

28. The transmissions of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A – F to Plaintiff and other members of the class caused destruction of Plaintiff's property.

29. The transmissions of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A – F to Plaintiff and other members of the class interfered with Plaintiff's and other members of the class' exclusive use of their property.

30. The transmissions of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A – F to Plaintiff and other members of the class interfered with Plaintiff's and other members of the class' business and/or personal communications.

COUNT I
TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 47 U.S.C. § 227

31. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

32. Plaintiff brings Count I pursuant to the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47

U.S.C. § 227, on behalf of the following class of persons:

All persons who (1) on or after four years prior to the filing of this action, (2) were sent by or on behalf of Defendants any telephone facsimile transmissions of material making known the commercial existence of, or making qualitative statements regarding any property, goods, or services (3) with respect to whom Defendants cannot provide evidence of prior express permission or invitation for the sending of such faxes, (4) with whom Defendants does not have an established business relationship or (5) which did not display a proper opt out notice.

33. A class action is warranted because:

- a. On information and belief, the class includes more than forty persons and is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
- b. There are questions of fact or law common to the class predominating over questions affecting only individual class members, including without limitation:
 - i. Whether Defendants engaged in a pattern of sending unsolicited fax advertisements;
 - ii. Whether Exhibits A – F and other faxes transmitted by or on behalf of Defendant contain material advertising the commercial availability of any property, goods or services;
 - iii. Whether Defendants' facsimiles advertised the commercial availability of property, goods, or services;
 - iv. The manner and method Defendants used to compile or obtain the list of fax numbers to which they sent Exhibits A – F and other unsolicited faxed advertisements;
 - v. Whether Defendants faxed advertisements without first obtaining the recipients' prior express permission or invitation;
 - vi. Whether Defendants violated the provisions of 47 USC § 227;
 - vii. Whether Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to statutory damages;
 - viii. Whether Defendants knowingly violated the provisions of 47 USC § 227;

ix. Whether Defendants should be enjoined from faxing advertisements in the future;

x. Whether the Court should award trebled damages; and

xi. Whether Exhibits A – F and the other fax advertisements sent by or on behalf of Defendants displayed the proper opt out notice required by 64 C.F.R. 1200.

c. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the other class members.

d. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff's counsel are experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unsolicited advertising faxes. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has any interests adverse or in conflict with the absent class members.

e. A class action is the superior method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of each individual class member in controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

34. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members.

Plaintiff's counsel are experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unsolicited advertising faxes. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has any interests adverse or in conflict with the absent class members.

35. A class action is an appropriate method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of each individual class member in controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

36. The TCPA prohibits the “use of any telephone facsimile machine, computer or other device to send an unsolicited advertisement to a telephone facsimile machine....” 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).

37. The TCPA defines “unsolicited advertisement,” as “any material advertising the commercial availability or quality of any property, goods, or services which is transmitted to any person without that person’s express invitation or permission.” 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(4).

38. The TCPA provides:

Private right of action. A person may, if otherwise permitted by the laws or rules of court of a state, bring in an appropriate court of that state:

- (A) An action based on a violation of this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection to enjoin such violation,
- (B) An action to recover for actual monetary loss from such a violation, or to receive \$500 in damages for each such violation, whichever is greater, or
- (C) Both such actions.

39. The Court, in its discretion, may treble the statutory damages if the violation was knowing. 47 U.S.C. § 227.

40. The TCPA is a strict liability statute and the Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and the other class members even if their actions were only negligent.

41. Defendants’ actions caused damages to Plaintiff and the other class members. Receiving Defendants’ advertising faxes caused the recipients to lose paper and toner consumed in the printing of Defendants’ faxes. Moreover, Defendants’ actions interfered with Plaintiff’s use of its fax machine and telephone line connected to that fax machine. Defendants’ faxes cost Plaintiff time, as Plaintiff and/or its employees wasted their time receiving, reviewing and routing

Defendants' unlawful faxes. That time otherwise would have been spent on Plaintiff's business activities. Finally, Defendants' faxes unlawfully interrupted Plaintiff's and the other class members' privacy interests in being left alone.

42. Defendants did not intend to cause damage to Plaintiff and the other class members, did not intend to violate their privacy, and did not intend to interfere with recipients' fax machines or consume the recipients' valuable time with Defendants' advertisements.

43. If the court finds that Defendants knowingly violated this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection, the court may, in its discretion, increase the amount of the award to an amount equal to not more than three times the amount available under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

44. Defendants knew or should have known that: (A) Plaintiff and the other class members had not given express permission or invitation for Defendants or anyone else to fax advertisements about Defendants' goods or services, (B) Defendants did not have an established business relationship with Plaintiff and the other members of the class, (C) Exhibits A – F and the other facsimile advertisements were advertisements, and (D) Exhibits A – F and the other facsimile advertisements did not display the proper opt out notice.

45. Defendants violated 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq. by transmitting Exhibits A – F and the other facsimile advertisements hereto to Plaintiff and the other members of the class without obtaining their prior express permission or invitation and not displaying the proper opt out notice required by 64 C.F.R. 1200.

46. Defendants knew or should have known that: (a) documents Exhibits A – F and the other facsimile advertisements were advertisements; (b) Defendants did not obtain prior

permission or invitation to send facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A – F; (c) Defendants did not have an established business relationship with Plaintiff or the other members of the class and (d) Exhibits A – F and the other facsimile advertisements did not display a proper opt out notice.

47. Defendants engaged in the transmissions of documents Exhibits A – F and the other facsimile advertisements believing such transmissions were legal based on Defendants' own understanding of the law and/or based on the representations of others on which Defendants reasonably relied.

48. Defendants did not intend to send transmissions of documents Exhibits A – F and the other facsimile advertisements to any person where such transmission was not authorized by law or by the recipient, and to the extent that any transmissions of documents Exhibits A – F and the other facsimile advertisements were sent to any person and such transmission was not authorized by law or by the recipient, such transmission was made based on either Defendants' own understanding of the law and/or based on the representations of others on which Defendants reasonably relied.

49. Defendants failed to correctly determine the legal restrictions on the use of facsimile transmissions and the application of those restrictions to the transmission of documents Exhibits A – F and the other facsimile advertisements both to others in general, and specifically to Plaintiff.

50. Defendants' actions caused damages to Plaintiff and the other class members, because their receipt of Defendants' unsolicited fax advertisements caused them to lose paper and toner consumed as a result. Defendants' actions prevented Plaintiff's fax machine from being used

for Plaintiff's business purposes during the time Defendants were using Plaintiff's fax machine for Defendants' unauthorized purpose. Defendants' actions also cost Plaintiff employee time, as Plaintiff's employees used their time receiving, routing and reviewing Defendants' unauthorized faxes and that time otherwise would have been spent on Plaintiff's business activities. Finally, the injury and property damage sustained by Plaintiff and the other members of the class occurred outside of Defendants' premises. Pursuant to law, Plaintiff, and each class member, instead may recover \$500 for each violation of the TCPA.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER, INC., individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demand judgment in its favor and against Defendants, NOMAX, INC., and JOHN DOES 1-10, as follows:

- A. That the Court adjudge and decree that the present case may be properly maintained as a class action, appoint Plaintiff as the representative of the class, and appoint Plaintiff's counsel as counsel for the class;
- B. That the Court award between \$500.00 and \$1,500.00 in damages for each violation of the TCPA;
- C. That the Court enter an injunction prohibiting the Defendants from engaging in the statutory violations at issue in this action; and
- D. That the Court award costs and such further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.
- E. That the Court award pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the statutory rate of 9%.

COUNT II
CONVERSION

51. Plaintiff incorporates Paragraphs 3 and 4, 10, 13 – 16, 21 – 23 and 25 – 30 as for its paragraph 51.

52. Plaintiff brings Count II for conversion under the common law for the following class of persons:

All persons who on or after five years prior to the filing of this action, were sent telephone facsimile messages by or on behalf of Defendants with respect to whom Defendants cannot provide evidence of prior express permission or invitation.

53. A class action is proper in that:

a. On information and belief the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

b. There are questions of fact or law common to the class predominating over all questions affecting only individual class members, including:

i. Whether Defendants engaged in a pattern of sending unsolicited faxes;

ii. Whether Defendants sent faxes without obtaining the recipients' prior express permission or invitation of the faxes;

iii. The manner and method Defendants used to compile or obtain the list of fax numbers to which it sent Exhibits A – F and other unsolicited faxes;

iv. Whether Defendants committed the tort of conversion; and

- v. Whether Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover actual damages and other appropriate relief.
- c. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the other class members.
- d. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff's counsel are experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unsolicited advertising faxes. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has any interests adverse or in conflict with the absent class members.
- e. A class action is the superior method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of each individual class member in controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

54. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel who is experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unlawful business practices. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel have any interests adverse or in conflict with the class.

55. A class action is an appropriate method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of the individual class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

56. By sending Plaintiff and the other class members unsolicited faxes, Defendants improperly and unlawfully converted their fax machines, toner and paper to its own use. Defendants also converted Plaintiff's employees' time to Defendants' own use.

57. Immediately prior to the sending of the unsolicited faxes, Plaintiff, and the other class members owned an unqualified and immediate right to possession of their fax machine, paper, toner, and employee time.

58. By sending the unsolicited faxes, Defendants permanently misappropriated the class members' fax machines, toner, paper, and employee time to Defendants' own use. Such misappropriation was wrongful and without authorization.

59. Defendants knew or should have known that its misappropriation of paper, toner, and employee time was wrongful and without authorization.

60. Plaintiff and the other class members were deprived of the use of the fax machines, paper, toner, and employee time, which could no longer be used for any other purpose. Plaintiff and each class member thereby suffered damages as a result of the sending of unsolicited fax advertisements from Defendants.

61. Each of Defendants' unsolicited faxes effectively stole Plaintiff's employees' time because persons employed by Plaintiff were involved in receiving, routing, and reviewing Defendants' unlawful faxes. Defendants knew or should have known employees' time is valuable to Plaintiff.

62. Defendants' actions caused damages to Plaintiff and the other members of the class because their receipt of Defendants' unsolicited faxes caused them to lose paper and toner as a result. Defendants' actions prevented Plaintiff's fax machines from being used for Plaintiff's business purposes during the time Defendants was using Plaintiff's fax machines for Defendants' unlawful purpose. Defendants' actions also cost Plaintiff employee time, as Plaintiff's employees

used their time receiving, routing, and reviewing Defendants' unlawful faxes, and that time otherwise would have been spent on Plaintiff's business activities.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER, INC., individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demand judgment in its favor and against Defendants, NOMAX, INC., and JOHN DOES 1-10, jointly and severally, as follows:

- A. That the Court adjudge and decree that the present case may be properly maintained as a class action, appoint Plaintiff as the representative of the class, and appoint Plaintiff's counsel as counsel for the class;
- B. That the Court award appropriate damages;
- C. That the Court award costs of suit; and
- D. Awarding such further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

COUNT III
MISSOURI CONSUMER FRAUD AND DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT
Chapter 407

63. Plaintiff incorporates Paragraphs 3 and 4, 10, 10, 13 – 16, 21 – 23 and 25 – 30 as for its paragraph 63.

64. In accordance with Chapter 407, Plaintiff, on behalf of the following class of persons, bring Count III for Defendants' unfair practice of sending unsolicited and unlawful fax advertisements:

All persons who on or after four years prior to the filing of this action, were sent telephone facsimile messages by or on behalf of Defendants with respect to whom Defendants cannot provide evidence of prior express permission or invitation.

65. A class action is proper in that:

- a. On information and belief the class consists of over 40 persons in Missouri and throughout the United States and is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
- b. There are questions of fact or law common to the class predominating over all questions affecting only individual class members including:
 - i. Whether Defendants engaged in a pattern of sending unsolicited faxes;
 - ii. The manner and method Defendants used to compile or obtain the list of fax numbers to which it sent Exhibits A – F and other unsolicited faxes;
 - iii. Whether Defendants' practice of sending unsolicited faxes violates Missouri public policy;
 - iv. Whether Defendants' practice of sending unsolicited faxes is an unfair practice under the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act (MMPA), Chapter 407 RSMO; and
 - v. Whether Defendants should be enjoined from sending unsolicited fax advertising in the future.
 - vi.
- c. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the other class members.
- d. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff's counsel are experienced in handling class actions and claims

involving unsolicited advertising faxes. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has any interests adverse or in conflict with the absent class members.

e. A class action is the superior method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of each individual class member in controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

66. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members.

Plaintiff has retained counsel who are experienced in handling class actions and claims involving lawful business practices. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel have any interests adverse or in conflict with the class.

67. A class action is an appropriate method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of the individual class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

68. Defendants' unsolicited fax practice is an unfair practice, because it violates public policy, and because it forced Plaintiff and the other class members to incur expense without any consideration in return. Defendants' practice effectively forced Plaintiff and the other class members to pay for Defendants' advertising campaign.

69. Defendants violated the unfairness predicate of the Act by engaging in an unscrupulous business practice and by violating Missouri statutory public policy, which public policy violations in the aggregate caused substantial injury to hundreds of persons.

70. Defendants' misconduct caused damages to Plaintiff and the other members of the class, including the loss of paper, toner, ink, use of their facsimile machines, and use of their employees' time.

71. Defendants' actions caused damages to Plaintiff and the other class members because their receipt of Defendants' unsolicited faxes caused them to lose paper and toner consumed as a result. Defendants' actions prevented Plaintiff's fax machine from being used for Plaintiff's business purposes during the time Defendants were using Plaintiff's fax machine for Defendants' unlawful purpose. Defendants' actions also cost Plaintiff employee time, as Plaintiff's employees used their time receiving, routing, and reviewing Defendants' unlawful faxes and that time otherwise would have been spent on Plaintiff's business activities.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER, INC., individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demand judgment in its favor and against Defendants, NOMAX, INC., and JOHN DOES 1-10, as follows:

- A. That the Court adjudge and decree that the present case may be properly maintained as a class action, appoint Plaintiff as the class representative, and appoint Plaintiff's counsel as counsel for the class;
- B. That the Court award damages to Plaintiff and the other class members;
- C. That the Court award treble damages to Plaintiff and the other class members for knowing violations of the TCPA;
- D. That the Court declare that Defendants' conduct violated the TCPA and that this action is just and proper;

- E. That the Court award damages for conversion of the plaintiffs and the class for violation of their rights;
- F. That the Court award damages and attorney fees for violation of Chapter 407;
- G. That the Court award attorney fees and costs;
- H. That the Court award all expenses incurred in preparing and prosecuting these claims;
- I. That the Court enter an injunction prohibiting Defendants from sending faxed advertisements; and
- J. Awarding such further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Max G. Margulis
Max G. Margulis, #24325
MARGULIS LAW GROUP
28 Old Belle Monte Rd.
Chesterfield, MO 63017
P: (636) 536-7022 – Residential
F: (636) 536-6652 – Residential
E-Mail: MaxMargulis@MargulisLaw.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Of Counsel

Brian J. Wanca
ANDERSON + WANCA
3701 Algonquin Road, Suite 760
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008
Phone: (847) 368-1500
Fax: (847) 368-1501
E-Mail: bwanca@andersonwanca.com

St. Louis Heart Center

784 X



The Great Tasting, Liquid Potassium
alternative to traditional KCl.

RONALD A. WEISS, MD
Fax (314) 781-5900

FREE PRESCRIPTION FOR ALL PATIENTS AT SCHNUCKS

Dear Practitioner:

We are writing to inform you of a special opportunity for your patients to fill their Effer-K® prescription for FREE. Starting today thru 2/15/2011 any patient with a valid potassium prescription can visit a Schnucks pharmacy and receive 30 tablets of Effer-K® at no cost.

Effer-K®, potassium citrate, is a low cost, pleasant tasting alternative for patients that don't tolerate potassium chloride.

As you may know, there are several downsides to administering KCl.

- Nearly half of all patients taking KCl complain of a bad taste or aftertaste.¹
- Potassium chloride tablets and capsules have been associated with severe esophageal damage and death.²
- Additional side effects of potassium chloride include nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhea, heartburn and GI ulceration.³
- Breaking or crushing large potassium chloride tablets and capsules to facilitate swallowing presents safety risks that are well documented.^{4,5}

Thank you for your interest and support of Effer-K® and for referring your patients to their local Schnucks pharmacy. Please feel free to contact us for Effer-K® samples or additional patient information brochures at www.efferk.com or 314.815.5166.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Mundloch

Kimberly Mundloch
Director of Effer-K® Sales, Nomox, Inc.
Kimberly@nomox.com
p 314.815.5166
f 314.815.5050

1. Potassium Chloride Side Effects. <http://www.drugs.com/av/potassium-chloride-side-effects.html>
2. Dental Impression, Drug-Induced Esophageal Disorders: Potassium, Lithium, Preventive, and Nonpotent. Drug Safety 2000 Volume 22, Issue 8 pp 237-247
3. Adverse Effects Potassium Chloride. 43. 5 January 1976 <http://ajed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/content/43/3/433.abstract>
4. The Therapeutic Research Center. Drug-Induced Esophageal Irritation. Physician's Letter/Prescribers Letter. 2007 Volume 23 Datal Document Number 291203.
5. Johnson C. Drug-Induced Esophageal Disorders: Potassium, Incidence, Prevention and Management. Drug Safety 2000; 22:337-349.
6. Zelnick SL. Oral Solid Potassium Chloride and Anticholinergic Medications: a New Drug Interaction for an Old Drug! Generic Nursing 2004; 27:329-331.

To request samples, please fill out the form below and fax back to Kimberly Mundloch at 314.815.5050 or visit our web site: www.efferk.com

(Please Print/ *Denotes Required Field)

*Prescriber Name: _____ (Last) _____ (First) _____ (Middle)

*Address: _____ (Please include Clinic Name and Suite #. We can NOT send to a P.O. Box)

*City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email Address: _____

*State License # or DEA #: _____ *Prescriber Signature: _____

List local pharmacies you would like to carry Effer-K®: _____

If you wish to no longer receive faxes from Nomox Inc. Please check here. []

EXHIBIT A

785 X
S2534

St. Louis Heart Center

Effer-K® - The inexpensive, enjoyable effervescent potassium

RONALD A. WEISS MD
Fax: (314) 781-5900

Potassium Bicarbonate / Citric Acid
Effervescent Tablets For Oral Suspension, USP

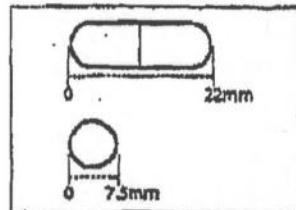


Dear Practitioner:

Are your patients taking the potassium tablets you prescribe?

Did you know size matters:

- The degree of ease when taking a tablet depends on its size.¹
- The easiest size of tablet to swallow is 7-8 mm.¹
- KCl tablets can be as large as 22 mm.²
- Dysphagia (difficulty in swallowing) affects 35% of the general population.¹
- Among patients with dysphagia, the most common complaint about the difficulty in swallowing is tablet size.¹
- Difficulty swallowing pills negatively impacts medication adherence.³
- 1 in 5 adults reported they had hesitated to take a pill because they thought they may have trouble swallowing it, with the majority (84%) attributing this perception to pill size.³



Actual size of KCl tablet compared to 7.5mm tablet (easiest size to swallow)

Effer-K® effervescent potassium citrate, available in flavored and unflavored varieties in 10, 20, and 25 mEq, is an inexpensive solution.

To request samples of Effer-K®, please fax back this completed form to (314) 815-5050 or visit our web site: www.efferk.com.

Thank you for your interest in Effer-K®.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Mundloch

Kimberly Mundloch
Director of Effer-K® Sales, Nomax, Inc.
Kimberly@nomax.com
p 314.815.5166
f 314.815.5050

1. Lekanne Patismpain. Fast disintegrating tablets: An overview of formulation, technology and evaluation. Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences April-June 2011; Volume 2 Issue 2: pp 290-293.

2. FDA. Archived Drug Label

3. Manzi Shira. Difficult to swallow patient preferences for alternative swallowable pharmaceutical formulations. Dove Medical Press Ltd.; Patient Preference and Adherence; 2008;3: pp 161-171.

To request samples, please fill out the form below and fax back to Kimberly Mundloch at 314.815.5050 or visit our web site: www.efferk.com
(Please Print/ *Denotes Required Field)

*Prescriber Name: _____ (First) _____ (Middle) _____ (Last)

*Address: _____ (Please include City Name and State & Zip. We can NOT mail to a P.O. Box)

*City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email Address: _____

*State License # or DEA #: _____ *Prescriber Signature: _____

List local pharmacies you would like to carry Effer-K®. _____

If you wish to no longer receive faxes from Nomax Inc. Please check here. []

EXHIBIT B

StL HC Feb 2014

S2534

839 X

Effer-K® - The Inexpensive, enjoyable effervescent potassium

Potassium Bicarbonate / Oral Aids
Effervescent Tablets for Oral Suspension. USP

10/26/2011

RONALD A. WEISS, MD
Fax: 3147815900

Dear Practitioner:

Both patients and practitioners frequently ask about the cost of Effer-K®. Because the pharmacy determines price and insurance coverage varies, consumer cost has been a difficult question to answer. Now, however, thanks to state drug card programs, we can provide a more accurate price for Effer-K®. Each state has a discount drug card program that is available to anyone, at no cost. All you have to do is go on-line, prove you are a resident of the state and print off your discount drug card. When you bring your state discount drug card to the participating pharmacy (Walgreens, CVS, Kmart and many others), you receive discounts on many medications, Effer-K® being one of them.

The customer service rep for the Alaska drug program card offered this explanation regarding how the card works.

"Our card will discount prescription medications that ARE NOT covered by your insurance plan, or if you have no insurance. You have the option at any time to use our card in lieu of your insurance; however, they cannot be used together. If your medication is not covered by your insurance, or for some reason you choose to not use your insurance (i.e. high deductibles, gap periods, etc.) you will tell your pharmacist to run our card as the primary."

Your patients discounted drug card cost for Effer-K® (30 tablets) will be:

Effer-K® 10 mEq \$15 - \$18
Effer-K® 20 mEq \$18 - \$20
Effer-K® 25 mEq \$8 - \$11

In most cases, purchasing a 90 day supply reduces the cost even more.

To learn more about your state discount drug card program, please see our web site listing links for each state's drug card program.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Mundloch
Director of Effer-K® Sales, Nomax, Inc.
Kimberly@nomax.com
p (314) 815-5166

To request sample, please fill out form below & fax to (314) 815-5050 or (314) 815-5010 or visit our web site: www.efferk.com

Address is correct Please send my samples to this address

RONALD A. WEISS, MD
ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER
1031 BELLEVUE AVE STE 206
SAINT LOUIS, MO 63117-1856

*Prescriber Name: _____

*Address: _____

*City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Email Address: _____

*State License # or DEA #: _____ *Prescriber Signature: _____

Please do NOT fax to this office

*Required Information. Please print.

Warning: In patients with hyperkalemia and impaired mechanisms for excreting potassium, the administration of potassium salts can produce hyperkalemia and cardiac arrest.

EXHIBIT C

St. Louis Feb 2014

S2534

838

Effer-K® - The inexpensive, enjoyable effervescent potassium

Potassium Bicarbonate / Citric Acid
Effervescent Tablets for Oral Suspension, USA

10/26/2011

RONALD A. WEISS, MD
Fax: 3147815900

Dear Practitioner:

Both patients and practitioners frequently ask about the cost of Effer-K®. Because the pharmacy determines price and insurance coverage varies, consumer cost has been a difficult question to answer. Now, however, thanks to state drug card programs, we can provide a more accurate price for Effer-K®. Each state has a discount drug card program that is available to anyone, at no cost. All you have to do is go on-line, prove you are a resident of the state and print off your discount drug card. When you bring your state discount drug card to the participating pharmacy (Walgreens, CVS, Kmart and many others), you receive discounts on many medications, Effer-K® being one of them.

The customer service rep for the Alaska drug program card offered this explanation regarding how the card works.

"Our card will discount prescription medications that ARE NOT covered by your insurance plan, or if you have no insurance. You have the option at any time to use our card in lieu of your insurance; however, they cannot be used together. If your medication is not covered by your insurance, or for some reason you choose to not use your insurance (i.e. high deductibles, gap periods, etc.) you will tell your pharmacist to run our card as the primary."

Your patients discounted drug card cost for Effer-K® (30 tablets) will be:

Effer-K® 10 mEq \$15 - \$18
Effer-K® 20 mEq \$18 - \$20
Effer-K® 25 mEq \$8 - \$11

In most cases, purchasing a 90 day supply reduces the cost even more.

To learn more about your state discount drug card program, please see our web site listing links for each state's drug card program.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Mundloch
Director of Effer-K® Sales, Nomax, Inc.
Kimberly@nomax.com
p (314) 815-5166

To request sample, please fill out form below & fax to (314) 815-5050 or (314) 815-5010 or visit our web site: www.efferk.com

Address is correct Please send my samples to this address

RONALD A. WEISS, MD
ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER
1031 BELLEVUE AVE STE 206
SAINT LOUIS, MO 63117-1856

*Prescriber Name: _____

*Address: _____

*City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Email Address: _____

*State License # or DEA #: _____ *Prescriber Signature: _____

Please do NOT fax to this office

*Required Information. Please print.

Warning: In patients with hyperkalemia and impaired mechanisms for excreting potassium, the administration of potassium salts can produce hyperkalemia and cardiac arrest.

EXHIBIT D

St L HC June & July 2014

S2534

Effer-K® - The inexpensive, enjoyable effervescent potassium citrate

Potassium Chloride / Citrate Acid
Effervescent Tablets for Oral Suspension, USP

844 X

RONALD A. WEISS, MD
Fax: 3147815900

Dear Practitioner:

Thank you for your continued interest in Effer-K® (10, 20, and 25 mEq) effervescent potassium citrate.

Did you know that Effer-K® is the **ONLY** unflavored effervescent potassium citrate?**Effer-K® Benefits:**

- Does not contain natural or synthetic dyes, flavors or sweeteners
- Available in 10, 20, & 25mEq
- Dissolve in patient's beverage of choice
- Low cash price
- Further discounts available through state discount drug card programs
<http://www.efferk.com/StateDrugCardDiscounts>

Effer-K® Unflavored is in stock nationwide with AmerisourceBergen customers, which means that if it's not sitting on the pharmacy's shelf, they will get it within 24 hours. AmerisourceBergen customers include (but are not limited to) Walgreens, Sam's Club, Express Scripts and Medco.

Request Effer-K® samples for your office by visiting our web site (www.efferk.com) or by faxing back this completed form to (314) 815-5050 or (314) 815-5010.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Mundloch

Kimberly Mundloch
Director of Effer-K® Sales, Nomax, Inc.
Kimberly@nomax.com
p (314) 815-5166

To request sample, please fill out form below & fax to (314) 815-5050 or (314) 815-5010, or visit our web site: www.efferk.com

Address is correct Please send my samples to this address

RONALD A. WEISS, MD
ST. LOUIS HEART CENTER
1031 BELLEVUE AVE STE 206
SAINT LOUIS, MO 63117-1856

*Prescriber Name: _____

*Address: _____

*City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Email Address: _____

*State License # or DEA #: _____ *Prescriber Signature: _____

Please do NOT fax to this office

*Required Information. Please print.

Warning: In patients with hyperkalemia and impaired mechanisms for excreting potassium, the administration of potassium salts can produce hyperkalemia and cardiac arrest.
Last sampled: 10/26/2011

EXHIBIT E

St. Louis Heart Center

848 X

S2534



The Great Tasting, Liquid Potassium alternative to traditional KCl.

Effer-K®

(potassium bicarbonate/citric acid effervescent tablets for oral solution)

RONALD A. WEISS, MD
Fax: (314) 781-5900

Dear Practitioner:

Thank you for your continued interest in Effer-K® (10 and 20 mEq) effervescent potassium citrate.

As you may know, there are several downsides to administering KCl.

- Nearly half of all patients (taking KCl) complain of a bad taste or aftertaste.¹
- Potassium chloride tablets and capsules have been associated with severe esophageal damage and death.²
- Additional side effects of potassium chloride include nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhea, heartburn and GI ulceration.³
- Breaking or crushing large potassium chloride tablets and capsules to facilitate swallowing presents safety risks that are well documented.^{4,5,6}

Effer-K® potassium citrate is a low cost, pleasant-tasting (flavored and unflavored) solution for potassium repletion that frees a patient from the aforementioned side effects.

Effer-K® is in stock and readily available through any major pharmacy wholesaler in the United States.

Please feel free to contact us for Effer-K® samples or additional patient information brochures at www.efferk.com or 314.815.5166.

Sincerely,

Amy Sheridan
Director of Effer-K® Sales, Nomax, Inc.
amy@nomax.com
p 314.815.5166
f 314.815.5050

- Potassium Chloride Side Effects. <<http://www.drugs.com/sb/potassium-chloride-side-effects.html>>
- Daniel Jepson, Drug Induced Esophageal Disorders: Pathogenesis, Incidence, Prevention, and Management. Drug Safety 2000 Volume 22, Issue 3 pp 237-249
- Adverse Reactions Potassium Chloride. 43, 5 January 1974 <<http://ajmed.oxfordjournals.org/content/43/3/423.abstract>>
- The Therapeutic Research Center. Drug-induced Esophageal Irritation. Pharmacist's Letter/Prescriber's Letter. 2007 Volume 23 Detail Document Number 231203.
- Jepson D. Drug-Induced Esophageal Disorders: Pathogenesis, Incidence, Prevention and Management. Drug Safety 2000; 22(3):237-249.
- Zarowicz BJ. Oral Solid Potassium Chloride and Anticholinergic Medications: a New Drug Interaction for an Old Drug. Geriatric Nursing 2000; 27:329-333.

Effer-K® is in stock and readily available through all major pharmaceutical wholesalers.

NDC Codes

Effer-K® 20 mEq, Unflavored: 51801-0011-30
Effer-K® 20 mEq, Orange Cream: 51801-0012-30
Effer-K® 10 mEq, Unflavored: 51801-0013-30
Effer-K® 10 mEq, Cherry Vanilla: 51801-0014-30

Wholesaler Order Entry Numbers

Effer-K® 20 mEq, Orange Cream

Cardinal Health	4018073
AmerisourceBergen	658-296/5023411
McKesson	1797174
Burlington Drug	630079
Kinney Drug	219-873

Effer-K® 20 mEq, Unflavored

Cardinal Health	4018081
AmerisourceBergen	658-272/5023387
McKesson	1793264
Burlington Drug	630129
Kinney Drug	220-384
Smith Drug	508028

Effer-K® 10 mEq, Cherry Vanilla

Cardinal Health	4018115
AmerisourceBergen	658-233/5023361
McKesson	1796473
Burlington Drug	630145
Kinney Drug	220-814

Effer-K® 10 mEq, Unflavored

Cardinal Health	4018131
AmerisourceBergen	658-240/5023379
McKesson	1795333
Burlington Drug	630152
Kinney Drug	220-913
Smith Drug	508036

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(Please Print)

Prescriber Name _____

(First)

(MI)

(Last)

Address: _____

(Please include Clinic name, PO Box, or Suite # if relevant)

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Permission to e-mail: YES [] NO []

Email Address: _____

State License # or DEA # _____ Prescriber Signature _____

Are there local pharmacies you would like to carry Effer-K® Please list: _____

Would you like patient literature sent with your samples? YES [] NO [] If you wish to no longer receive faxes from Nomax Inc. Please check here. []

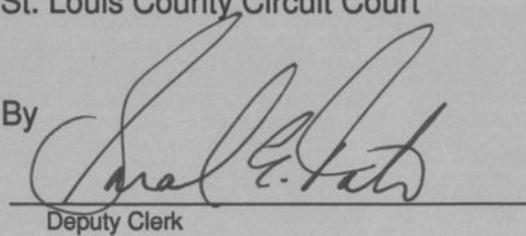
I certify and attest that the above is a true copy of the original record of the Court in case number 15SL-CC00433 as it appears on file in my office.

Issued

March 23, 2015

JOAN M. GILMER, Circuit Clerk
St. Louis County Circuit Court

By



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joan M. Gilmer".

Deputy Clerk

